

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
BY **AULT, BOWEN & WILCOX,**
IN LUPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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FIRST GREAT ARRIVAL

NEW SPRING GOODS!

RIORDAN & LEECH

HAVE now open and ready for inspection, the first

NEW GOODS

of the season, all of which have been purchased during the late panic in the gold market and are offered to the public.

DRESS GOODS!

constituting of beautiful Plain and Figured Lustrous, Paris Stripes, Brocade, Tulle, and other goods.

PRINTS!

warranted fast colors, the patterns of which have been

DRESS SILKS,

Double Faced Black Figured Silks, Double Faced Colored

EMBROIDERIES,

Collars and Sets, Knitted Collars, Tape Edge Collars,

Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery,

Olives, &c. Alexander's Best Colored and Black Silk

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

"In this department we have always been ahead and

SELL FIFTY CENTS PER YARD LESS

can be bought elsewhere. Having been fortunate enough

Full Benefit of our Good Luck.

do so with pleasure, in view of the liberal patronage

TRIMMINGS

is one necessary for us to further commend our extensive

OF A CALL

to satisfy the most fastidious that our stock

Is Superior

to anything ever before offered for sale in this city

J. A. DENELL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

THE AMERICAN WATCH,

STERLING SILVER WARE

WATCH REPAIRING,

both in the country and Europe, I feel confident that

WATCH REPAIRING,

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DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS,

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

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DAILY GAZETTE.

Drafting and Volunteering in Wisconsin.

To the People of Wisconsin:

On finding a report in the public journals that the General Government had

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INSURANCE.

Fire, Life and Marine.

CASH CAPITAL REP. ESSENTIAL

Hartford Fire Insurance Company

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company

Niagara Fire Insurance Company

Phenix Fire Insurance Company

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company

New York Life Insurance Company

NEW GOODS!

THE largest lot of the season just received at

SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE,

embracing a large and complete assortment of

WALL MAPS, CHARTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC

ALSO, School and Miscellaneous Books,

Fancy Stationery,

Lowest Prices,

Remember that Sutherland's is the Place

July 1st, 1863.

ROCK COUNTY BANK,

Jamesville, Wisconsin.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC.

Miss Margaret B. West,

500 Cords

WOOD FOR SALE!

McKAY & BRO.

Seasoned Wood,

Piano Forte and Organ!

MRS. S. FOORD.

WAR CLAIMS.

THE undersigned is prepared to collect all War

151 North Clark street, Chicago, Manufacture of

TRUSSES!

TRUSSES FOR MEN,

TRUSSES FOR YOUTH,

ELASTIC BANDAGES,

FOR ENLARGED VEINS, Swollen and Weak Joints,

ORDERED FOR THE

1863. Grand Haven Route. 1863.

THESE maps of the line commenced twice daily

TRUSSES FOR MEN,

TRUSSES FOR YOUTH,

ELASTIC BANDAGES,

FOR ENLARGED VEINS, Swollen and Weak Joints,

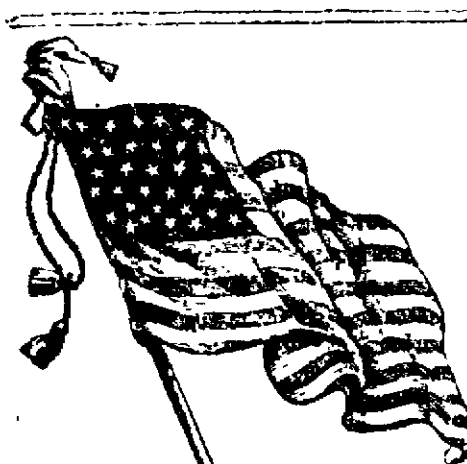
ORDERED FOR THE

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE.

OVER THE POST OFFICE.

There is nothing so much sought for by the public



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Union State Convention.

A Republican Union State Convention will be held at the Capitol in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, to nominate candidates for state officers to be chosen at the general election in November, and to take such other action as the public welfare shall seem to demand.

The chief public questions now before the country are those relating to the present war, and the proper method of dealing with the rebellion. There is no reason why those who concur substantially in opinion on these subjects should not now act together politically, whatever may have been their antecedents. We therefore cordially invite all electors to unite in the election of delegates to the state convention aforesaid who approve of the following propositions:

- That the Union be preserved in its integrity;
- That the constitution and laws of the United States be enforced throughout the whole national domain;
- That the rebellion be suppressed, not by compromise with or concessions to traitors, but by the sword, whose agency they have themselves invoked;
- That the national administration should be hearty and energetically supported, in its efforts to put down the rebellion;
- That general and assembly district will be entitled to two delegates in said state convention.

The central committee recommended to the district committees that the conventions for the election of delegates be held as early as Saturday, the 8th day of August.

Madison, July 25th, 1863.

JOHN P. LEWIS,
HORACE BULLOCK,
E. T. COOPER,
J. B. MUMFORD,
JOHN HAZLTON,
JOHN LOCKWOOD,
J. W. STEWART,
W. E. SMITH,
State Central Committee.

Marshallment in the Second District.

The following is the number of persons enrolled for the draft in the counties composing the second congressional district:

County	1st Class	2d Class	Colored	Total
Rock	3652	1939	46	5637
Columbia	2395	1607	12	4014
Jefferson	2188	1610	19	3817
Dane	4262	2853	9	7144
	12,497	8,009	77	20,583

Delegates to the Republican Union State Convention.

The following are the delegates chosen to the Republican Union Convention, as far as heard from:

- Kenosha County.**—C. C. Sholes, L. B. Robbins, S. R. McClellan, and P. J. Jordon.
- Dane County.**—B. F. Hopkins, E. W. Keyes, F. J. Firmin, Wm. P. Close.
- Milwaukee County.**—H. F. Prontias, Isaac Neustadt, A. Biersbach, R. L. Buttrick, G. W. Perrine, Owen Prichard, Jonathan Ford, S. C. West, J. B. Smith, I. A. Lapham, A. B. Moore, S. Babcock.
- Ozaukee County.**—N. S. Turner, Wm. Richards, Henry C. Thayer, W. F. Tibbitts.
- Rock County.**—H. A. Patterson, W. B. Strong, E. L. Carpenter, A. C. Douglas, A. A. Keith and L. M. Hammond.

The Chicago Times calls General John A. Logan, a lackey of the lamented Douglas, a Judas, a dirty abolitionist, dirty-work Logan, and says he addressed a mixed crowd of negroes and abolitionists in Chicago. Why this foul-mouthed attack upon Gen. Logan? Because he is true to his country and is fighting its battles. There can be no doubt where to class the Times and the party of which it is the organ—the copperheads. They are traitors.

We don't think it worth while to exhaust all our sympathy on the African.—*Madison Patriot.*

Pretty much all your sympathy is for the rebels who are engaged in killing Union soldiers. You have very little left for any body else.

Considerable excitement has been caused in San Francisco by the attempt of the government to take possession of the Almaden mines. The mines were to be taken under a writ issued by President Lincoln. The surrender of the mine being refused, and armed resistance made to the military force called out, a dispatch came from the President ordering a stay of proceedings.

CROPS IN CANADA.—The Toronto Leader says that accounts from all parts of the province agree as to the bountiful nature of the harvest. The fall wheat is in some places slightly affected by the midge, but not to an extent to cause any uneasiness. The spring wheat looks remarkably well. Of the other cereals—oats, peas, rye and barley—it bears nothing but the most promising accounts. Potatoes look well, and promise an abundant yield.

MOVEMENTS IN ARKANSAS.—A large force is concentrating at Helena, under the command of Major General Steele, to form an expedition against Little Rock. The 25th, 27th and 28th Wisconsin regiments for a part of this army.

A Milwaukee dispatch to the Chicago Times says that the delegates elected to the republican state convention from that city favor the nomination of Governor Salmon.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—Hannett's Union majority for governor of Kentucky, is 32,974 in fifty-eight counties.

A visitor to the battle field of Gettysburg says that the ground occupied by our forces is literally strewn with unexploded rebel shells, while along the Confederate fortifications very few can be found. It is said not one-sixth of the shells thrown by the rebels exploded.

Meas. Editors.—Did the ability of the Monitor equal its mendacity, it would stand unparalleled in this or any other country. "Murcheson" nor the "Arabian Knights" would begin to compare with it. But as it fortunately does not, it is simply the most persistent and inconsistent, instead of the greatest liar in the world.

It assured the people, in its prospectus, in glaring capitals, that the "Monitor" would be devoted to the Union, the constitution and the suppression of the rebellion; would inculcate obedience to the laws, and be democratic in character; to all of which it has proved false from the beginning. Instead of doing this it has weakened the Union by palliating and justifying the rebellion, has advocated an infamous alteration of the constitution, to meet the wishes of rebels in arms; has waged constant and unrelenting war against the administration and every measure for the suppression of the rebellion; has invited and justified disobedience to the laws, by measureless abuse of the men who made them, and a wicked misrepresentation of their motives, and of the laws themselves; and has been anti-democratic in every true sense, and only democratic in the odious party sense of the present day.

In the school of Fernando Wood, Gov. Seymour, Vallandigham, and the New York rioters, it has been eminently democratic, but immeasurably below, and bitterly antagonistic to that of Jefferson, Madison, Wright, Jackson, and the fathers of the republic.

Its advent among us was preceded by that unjust and unfair speech of Senator Richardson, of Illinois, which its proprietor spread broadcast through this community, and it seems to have been its greatest ambition to follow as closely as possible in the wake of that malignant senator.

The Monitor has reached its 60th number, consequently it is near a year and a quarter old, yet in all those numbers I have never seen a strong and emphatic condemnation of the rebellion, nor a sincere and hearty desire for its unconditional suppression.

The burthen of its song has been and is, the wickedness of the administration, the diabolical fury of the fanatical abolitionists and the wrongs and injuries of the south. Notwithstanding every drop of loyal blood that has been spilled in defense of the Union has been the work of democrats, and although no republican or abolitionist has ever yet been found in arms against the government, and the rebellion was inaugurated and war actually commenced under democratic rule, yet these facts have been coolly ignored, by this detestable sheet, from the very beginning, and with an audacity that must challenge the admiration of the arch fiend himself, it throws the responsibility of this war on the republican party wholly. And to clasp the climax, and present a case of brazen-faced impudence that hell itself cannot parallel, it boldly asserts that the Vallandigham democracy are the only true patriots in this country, and calls upon the people to again restore them to place and power. The democracy, which means Wood, Seymour, Vallandigham, the New York rioters and the balance, having as the Monitor modestly affirms, lopped off its selfish and unprincipled members, Dickinson, Butler, Burdette, Brough and that class I suppose, who have been added, it says, to the republican party and who help to corrupt it, now stands purified, meekly and heroically bearing hardships and slanderous imputations, from pure and unselfish motives, patiently waiting for those almost unexampled virtues to bear their legitimate fruit, and carry them into office. Moderate and truth telling paper. Patient, patriotic and virtuous party, may the Lord reward you both according to your works.

REPUBLICAN.

Janesville City Assembly Convention.

At a convention held at the Court House in the city of Janesville, on Monday evening, August 10th, pursuant to the call of the republican central committee for this assembly district, S. C. Burnham, Esq., was called to the chair, and Levi Alden chosen clerk.

On motion of S. H. Culver, a committee on credentials was appointed by the chairman, consisting of S. H. Culver, H. N. Comstock and H. A. Patterson.

The committee reported the following delegates present:

First Ward.—J. L. Kimball, Charles E. Church, Frank Gray, Noah Dutton, P. W. Puffer and L. Fifield.

Second Ward.—H. A. Patterson, John R. Bennett, George Barneer, Robert Lodge, S. C. Burnham and William Booth.

Third Ward.—S. H. Culver, Charles B. Gibbs, Levi Alden and Asa Phelps.

Fourth Ward.—J. B. Cassidy, Willard Merrill, G. S. Strasberger, H. N. Comstock, Isaac Rogers, W. S. Bennett, A. McDougal, M. H. Curtis, L. B. Carle, Wm. Hume.

Report of committee adopted.

J. B. Cassidy and Isaac Rogers were appointed tellers and the first formal ballots respectively, Wm. B. Struxis and H. A. Patterson were chosen delegates to the state republican union convention to be held at Madison on the 19th inst.

On motion, the convention then adjourned.

S. C. BURNHAM, Chairman.

LEVI ALDEN, Clerk.

U. S. OFFICER KILLED.—The Cairo Daily News of the 5th states that on Tuesday evening last, as J. P. Law, C. Fiss and A. Camer were approaching a house, a few miles west of South Pass, in Union county, Ill., for the purpose of arresting a deserter, concealed there, they were fired upon by persons concealed on the premises, and Mr. Law was instantly killed. From the number of shots, it is evident there were from six to ten men in the place.

The head of a pure old man, like a mountain-top, whitens as it gets nearer to heaven.

"He charged that this war was brought upon the country by the present administration, in accordance with an infamous plot—a disgraceful political trick. That the sending of a vessel to Fort Sumter, with the avowed object of sending provisions to the men in the fort, was only a pretense gotten up to provoke South Carolina to make an attack—to form an excuse for the administration to declare war!"

The above is an extract from the reported speech of Harlow S. Orton, Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit of the State of Wisconsin, at the recent Democratic State Convention, held at Madison on the 5th inst. He was President of that Convention.

That there was, or is, a man in the State of Wisconsin, so ignorant or so mean as to give utterance to so infamous a lie, we could not believe until we read this reported speech.

Had the statement come from the pen of Charles or Richmond, we could but laugh at the bold impudence of its author. But that a Judge of the State of Wisconsin, who is supposed to possess some character for integrity and fairness, should have uttered such a lie, and go to a political gathering, even of Copperheads, and there give utterance to such a wicked, false, heartless statement—and a statement that history but a little more than two years old stamps with indelible infamy—is indeed surprising.

Can it be possible that Judge Orton has become so demoralized that he believed in what he was saying? If so, it is time our legislature should take his case in hand, and relieve the ninth circuit from a mad judiciary. Certainly the suitors of that circuit are not to be envied if they have to go to such a fountain for justice.

A judge, who can give utterance to such a sentiment in these times, when our country requires the united energies of all its citizens for its salvation, must have a heart festering with inhumanity and treason.

And a judge who is not true to our government in its present great trial for its existence cannot be true to the parties litigant before him, and has no right to undertake to act as a dispenser of law or justice. It is nothing but mockery.

If not remedied sooner, the freedom of the ninth circuit will remember this speech at their next judicial election, and, if true to their country, will defend Judge Orton with the same unanimity which he has unfortunately elected him at the last election.

—WISCONSIN.

MAKING OF THE BAK.

Cannot the Madison Journal give some extracts from this judge's speech in a meeting to raise funds for the support of volunteers' families, over which he presided two years ago in Madison? We think they would show "His Honor" to be as recalcitrant to his expressed sentiments as he is now to every impulse of patriotism or loyalty. If he then thought the war was brought on by a "political trick," an "infamous plot," to form an excuse for the administration "to involve the country in a desolating civil war, why did he urge men to volunteer in that war, and contribute \$100 to a fund to support the families of those engaged in this "infamous" conflict? Was he a patriot then, and a copperhead now? or was he a demagogue then and a statesman now? In which character is he now cast?

NEW VIEWS FROM THE SOUTH.—Who are abolitionists? What is there in the word to be afraid of? The most radical abolitionists now known to the nineteenth century is the secessionist. By inaugurating this rebellion, he gave slavery a stab in the heart. He did not mean to do this, but the practical result is the same as though that were his most cherished desire. The negro has become a formidable engine of power in the hands of the secessionist against the government. If possible, (and it is possible), why not wrest that engine out of his power and use it against himself? But oh, federal government! if you do you are an abolitionist, and if you do not you are a secessionist, because there is no change in the constitution to the especial effect that if your enemies use slaves against you, you have a right to use your slaves against them. But the constitution does say the government has a right to defend itself, and of course that implies unmistakably the right to use all the means necessary for that purpose. The government did not desire or intend to interfere with the institution of slavery; but the rebels by their own acts have compelled it to do so. It is now already a measure of self-preservation that slavery should be abolished.—*Nashville Union.*

JOKE OF GOOD.—Gough, the temperance lecturer, once in a while tells a good joke at his own expense, and the following is not of the worst kind. While touring through England, he was thus introduced to a village audience:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I 'ave the 'onor to introduce to you the distinguished lecturer, John B. Gough, who will address you on the subject of temperance. You know that temperance is thought to be rather a dry subject, but to night as we listen to our friend, the friend from over the ocean, we may 'ave the miracle of Sampson repeated, and to be refreshed with water from the jawbone of a hee!"

THE CROPS OF THE COUNTRY.—The Agricultural Bureau at Washington has adopted the excellent plan of publishing monthly reports of the condition and prospects of all the leading crops through the year. The department has arrangements for receiving accurate and specific information as the case will admit of, at short intervals, from all sections, from which reports are made up giving the average of the whole. We have received from A. C. Wiley, this report for May and June, from which it appears that the leading crops, for the whole country, showed a condition and prospect but a little below the average.

Winter wheat is set down at one-tenth below the average of recent years. Spring wheat is three-fourths of one tenth below. Barley is one half of a tenth above. Corn is one tenth below. Oats, about as last year. Grass is two-tenths below.

Flax, in fair condition, and 120 per cent more than sown last year.

Wool is something above an average, from the fact that there are 20 per cent more sheep in the northern states than in the last or any previous year.

Sorghum, 20 per cent above owing to increase of acreage of the crop.

Cotton.—The appearance of the crop is favorable. The increase of acreage over that of last year, in localities where it is now cultivated, is 80 per cent.—*Chicago Journal.*

A New Orleans newsboy who went up to Port Hudson, was asked if he saw the rebel leader. "Oh, yes, I went in with the army," "What did they do?" "Gardner gave up his sword, and then raised the stars and stripes on the flagstaff." "Well, what then?" "They opened a sutler's shop down on the landing." The Mississippi is open to trade!

Gen. Halleck has issued an order holding people on the line of the railroad from Alexandria to Warrenton responsible for the acts of guerrillas.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

FORTRESS MOSKOW, Aug. 9.

The expedition that left here on the 4th, under the direction of Maj. Gen. Foster, accompanied by the turbot iron-clad Sangamon, and the gunboats Commodore Barney and Cohasset, proceeded up the James river, and within 7 miles of Fort Darling, at a point called Dutch Gap, a torpedo was exploded under the bows of the Commodore Barney, by a lock-strike connected with the shore. The explosion was terrible. It lifted the gunboat's bows ten feet out of water, and threw a great quantity of water high in the air, which, falling on deck, washed overboard fifteen of the crew. Among them was Lieut. Cushing, commander of the Barney. Two sailors were drowned, and the rest saved. Maj. Gen. Foster was on board when the explosion took place. The enemy then opened upon them from the shore with 12 pound field pieces. The Barney was penetrated by fifteen shots, besides a great number of musket balls; but not a man was injured, except a paymaster, who was slightly wounded by splinters. The gunboat Cohasset received five 12-pound shot, one of which passed through her pilot house, instantly killing her commander, Acting Master Cook, striking him in the back.—The Commodore Barney was towed to Newport News to be repaired. The object of the reconnaissance was accomplished and the fleet returned.

New York, Aug. 10.—A private letter from Morris Island, August 1st, says: It is reported here that reinforcements numbering nearly 8,000 have arrived outside, and will be landed to-night on Folly Island.

CINCINNATI, August 10.

Some copperheads in Morrow county, Ohio, on Saturday, to clear out a party of ten, who had assembled in Harrison to take the train for Columbus. The copperheads, thirty in number, were from Harperry township and were armed with clubs, blifles, &c. After they had commenced the attack, the 3d Ohio charged on them with success. Several copperheads were wounded, and their leader was badly injured, that he has been unable to speak since.

It is understood by the authorities at Columbus that the draft will not take place in this state, nor in the west, until it is thoroughly enforced in Washington.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 4, via Cairo, 9th.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The number of rebel officers paroled here, according to official papers, was 2,116. Some two officers and men refused to take parole, who were sent north; none of higher grade than lieutenants.

The city has been renovated, and is now clean and orderly. The residents are generally very well satisfied with the changes. We are much in need of lentils, vegetables and ice.

Movements by land are difficult on account of the heat and dust. We can move, however, as fast and far as the enemy can. Speculators are clamorous for trade to Vicksburg, but if opened it will be for Washington.

Gen. Grant is too busy with the reorganization of the army to attend to it.

Some guerrillas are reported to have been seen with greenbacks, all the army and ammunition they want within our lines.

PANAMA, Aug. 10.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—It is evident that neither the army of the Potomac, or the rebel army on the Rappahannock, entered their positions within the last 15 hours. The rebel army is badly off for horses. Though a fight might take place at short notice, yet it is not probable that Lee will act on the aggressive.

An intelligent gentleman who arrived at the Continental Hotel to-day, says that a general engagement may not take place before fall.

Substitutes are going in small squads daily to reinforce Meade's army.

To-day, according to certain rumors, the big ball was to be opened on Fort Sumter. If so, we may expect to hear of most striking events of the war in the east within the next 48 hours.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

DRAFT MATTERS.

Special to the Tribune.—It is stated that the number of conscripts now going through this city to reinforce the army of the Potomac, is over a thousand a day.

The board here began granting exemptions from the draft, for disability, alienage, improper enrollment, &c., to-day.

Negro conscripts take their draft kindly, and are besieging the provost marshal to tell them when he wants them.

THE PHILADELPHIA CANARDS.

Those persons in Philadelphia who persist in telegraphing that a battle in Virginia is imminent, are very ignorant or very resolute in their determination to circulate lies.

REVIVAL OF TRADE.

Regulations for border trade revised and adopted to the new condition of things since our recent victories, have been prepared, and will speedily be issued. The report continues as intense as ever. Good night.

THE NEW POLICY OF WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Major General Rosecrans is here by authority of General Rosecrans, urging again upon the attention of the administration the plan he urged last year, and the mounting of a considerable infantry force to operate through Kentucky and Northern Alabama against guerrillas. It is believed that a special necessity exists now for speedily putting such a force in the field, as otherwise the rebel arms will degenerate into mere marauding bands of guerrillas, and the whole country will be filled with their pillaging.

General Rosecrans seeks to raise a force of 12,000 to 15,000 men, a small portion to be equipped as regular cavalry, the rest as mounted infantry, armed with Sharp's or Colt's rifles. It is believed that superior inducements as such service would offer, would speedily furnish a decided number by volunteering. A more gallant and dashing officer than General Rosecrans could not be found to lead them.

CAIRO, Aug. 9.

A number of steamers have arrived from below to-day, but the news is unimportant. Everything seems to be quiet at Vicksburg.

Paymaster Greenwalt, supposed to have been lost upon the steamer Kuth, made his appearance here yesterday. It seems he did not get upon that steamer, but left behind while conversing with a friend at the St. Charles Hotel. He however took the steamer City of Alton some hours later, and on what boat he was, he was unable to find out. He was first learned of the destruction of the Kuth, and loss of his companions. He may forever be thankful that he was detained, and prevented from taking that horrible trip.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 8, via Cairo, 10th.

Special to Chicago Times.—Richardson was reported to be the old haunts near Cornington and Gallows's Station. His orders are to conscript all light-colored negroes, as well as white men between the ages of 18 and 45. Negroes volunteering will be exempted after three years' service.

I understand that an order has been issued by the confederacy to conscript negroes and free them at the end of three years; but, during their term of service they are not to receive any pay.

Richardson says that he will have an army of negroes in the field in less than sixty days that will astonish the world.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

No report to-day—line down.

Steam on the Plains—Engines Running on the Western Wagon Road.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative.

The subject of applying steam power for the transportation of freight over common turnpike roads across the plains has, for several years, been the theme of study by various energetic and progressive parties. The progress of the various experiments in appropriate machinery have not been generally known to the public, and on visiting Nebraska City a few days since, we were surprised to find a large locomotive, sent out from New York for the experiment.

The machine mentioned, being the first one built, is propelled by four engines of ten horse power each. The cylinders are oscillating and connect with shafts, upon which are pinions of twelve inches in diameter, which move upon and give motion to wheels, about six feet in diameter, which are attached to the inside of the spokes of the driving wheels. The drivers are ten feet in diameter, made of boiler iron, and have a tread of eighteen inches.

The wagon will carry wood and water sufficient for a four hours' run. It consumes one cord of eight feet logs.

It is proved to be capable of drawing eight tons of freight up a grade of six hundred feet to the mile. The heaviest railroad over which an engine has ever passed is three hundred and fifty feet to the mile. The treadwheels are rigid to prevent slipping, and the machine is capable of being stopped or holding its train on any grade.

The success of this mechanical production has led to the commencement of a road from Nebraska City to Denver. It is already finished through Otero county, the one in which Nebraska City is located. Through that country the road has cost \$2,000, including sixteen bridges, and it is estimated that the entire route to Denver will cost but \$10,000.

Three more engines of seventy horse power each are on hand, and will be sent out soon—probably arriving in Nebraska City sometime in July. Three besides these, of the same size, will be sent forward by rail. They will cost ten tons of freight, each, one hundred miles per day.

The enterprise would doubtless have been a much more advanced stage had it not been for the massacre in Minnesota, in which the family of one of the managers was captured by the Indians.

Morris Island Described.

The Savannah Republican gives the following description of Morris Island:

"Morris Island, the great prize for which the enemy is now struggling, under the belief that it is the key to Charleston, as the reader is aware, is the outer strip of land lying directly on the ocean. It is some three and a half miles in length, and its northern end, crowned by Cummings' Point battery, is a goal which is aimed at by the enemy, as it bears directly on Fort Sumter and the channel leading by it to the city. At the southern extremity of the island is another battery, pointing out towards the north end of Bulls Island, where the Yankees have been occupying for many months and constructing heavy works. This lower battery has been captured, thus giving the enemy possession of the lower end of the island. Then comes the new Yankee battery, just erected higher up on the island. Battery Wagner is a strong earthwork, near midway of the island, which is very narrow, and extending nearly across it. Its guns point southward, and it must be reached before they can reach Cummings' Point, which could be readily taken in the rear."

Pure Corn.—They had a "Democratic meeting" at Elbridge, Edgar County, Southern Illinois on the "Glorious Fourth," when they

resolved, "That we hereby unconditionally pledge—on to another that we will not render support to the present Administration in carrying on this abolition crusade against the south. That we will resist to the death all attempts to draft any of our citizens into the army, and that we will permit no arbitrary arrests to be made among us by the minions of the administration."

Resolved, "That we regard the emancipation proclamation as the final blow that has destroyed all hopes of reconstructing the Union as it was. We also view it as the entering wedge which will ultimately divide the middle and southwestern states from our mischief making, puritanical, fanatical New England brethren, and finally culminate in the formation of a democratic republic out of the middle and northwestern and southern states; and for this we are very thankful."

THE WORKMAN AHEAD.—A good story is told of a certain prominent railroad gentleman of this city, who is equally renowned for his ability to make and take a joke. A railroad employee, whose home is in Avon, came one Saturday night to ask for a pass down to visit his family.

"You are in the employ of the railroad?" inquired the gentleman alluded to.

"Yes."

"You receive your pay regularly?"

"Yes."

"Well, now suppose you were working for a farmer instead of a railroad, would you expect your employer to hitch up his team every Saturday night and carry you home?"

This seemed a poser, but it wasn't.

"No," said the man promptly, "I wouldn't expect that; but if the farmer had his team hitched up, and was going my way, I should call him a damned mean cuss if he wouldn't let me ride!"

"Mr. Employee can pass his three minutes afterwards with a pass in his sock, good for twelve months."—*Buffalo Courier.*

It is a fact worthy of notice that the clunch-log has become a permanent institution. The present session, they have commenced to attack the rye, although not damaging it to any extent. In like manner millions of them may be found in the oats, and wherever a corn field joins a wheat lot, they will do damage. In some parts of the country they are so thick that many thousands may be covered with a man's hat. Nothing but fire seems to kill them. They are becoming more and more hardy and voracious, springing neither winter nor summer, or hardly any of our common field crops. The earliest seeding alone affords a chance for escape.—*Rockford Register.*

BLESSED HANDS AND FEET.—As a remedy against blistering of hands in rowing, fishing, &c., or of feet in walking, the quickest is lighting a tallow candle and let the tallow drop into cold water—to purify it, (it is said from salt), then rubbing the tallow on the hands or feet, mixed with brandy or any other strong spirit.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Pensioners.

The Biennial Examination of Army Invalid Pensioners for Dues and the adjoining counties, will be made at Madison, on Friday and Saturday, September 4th and 5th, next; and at Janesville, for Rock and adjoining counties, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 8th and 9th, next.

All claims exempt from this examination are those pensioners for the loss of an arm, leg, finger, toe, eye, or of a limb, and those placed on the rolls by special act of congress.

Those who are exempt from examination whose pension or an increase thereof commences on or after March 4th, 1863.

Blankets for drawing pensions can be gratuitously obtained from the Pension Agent at Milwaukee, or from the Pension Office, Washington, D. C.

J. H. BARROW, J. H. BARROW, Pension Surgeon.

REMOVAL.

DR. E. F. PENDLETON HAS REMOVED HIS DENTAL ROOMS

to the new block of Jenkins & Dewey, first floor over the shoe store of Cyrus Miner, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession. ag26dw3m</

William J. Belton deceased, and James Yates.

[illegible][illegible]

AN ORDINANCE

to regulate the building of Railway Bridges over the Mississippi River, at and between St. Louis, Missouri and Cleron Street, fourth ward, city of Jacksonville.

Mayor and Common Council of the City of Jacksonville do ordain:

That the City of Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company be and they are authorized and empowered to erect and maintain bridges over Western Avenue, at and between the fourth ward of the city of Jacksonville, upon which to run the tracks and tracks of the railway of said company, and to construct and maintain the same, and to lay out and avenue and street as may be necessary, upon which to rest the abutments to the arches of said bridges, and to do all things necessary to erect and maintain the same.

And it is further ordained, That all bridges over said river shall be not less than thirty feet wide, and shall be built in accordance with the established rules of the city of Jacksonville, and said company shall immediately after the street and said bridges repair the common highway under said bridges and the common highway on said river, and shall accommodate the public travel on said river and on said street, and said bridges to be not less than eighteen feet wide.

Sec. 3. Said bridges shall each be built of stone, or of iron and iron combined, and with a single span or of two equal spans, and shall be not less than six decades in section two of this ordinance.—Passed July 24, 1890.

J. M. B. TRAUT, Mayor.

J. M. H. WILLIAMS, City Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE,
repeal an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to regulate the building of Railway Bridge over Western avenue and Claron street, fourth ward, city of Kansasville," passed April 30, 1868.
H. B. TREAT, Mayor and **Commissioner of the City of Kansasville.**

SECTION 1. That an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to regulate the building of Railway Bridge over Western avenue and Claron street, fourth ward, city of Kansasville," passed April 30, 1868, be, and that the same be hereby repealed.—Passed July 1st, 1869.
H. B. TREAT, Mayor,
A. H. GALT, C. L., William, City Clerk. j94864

CINCINNATI COUNTY, MOCK COUNTY.
Green M. Gray agent Alvin Miller, L. P. Field, D. E. Field, John Jackson, A. O. Alden and Almon Collins, vs. The Missouri & North Arkansas R.R. Co., et al., to determine and give judgment in the above entitled case.

on the 20th day of July, 1893, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the defendant above named, I stand out for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder on the steps in front of the Court House, on Main street, in the city of Janesville, the said county, of the state of Wisconsin.

THE 20th DAY OF JULY, 1893.

At the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of that day following described mortgaged premises, to wit: That tract of land situated in the town of Hammon, the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and shown and described as the west half the west half of the north half of the north half of the thirty-sixth (36th) township, range No. three (3), range No. thirteen (13), containing one acre, more or less—Dated June 30th, 1893.

A. T. FEMBER, sheriff

Thayer & Nichols, of Rock county, Wis.
Plaintiff's Attorneys. Jedd w

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
Attest, Smith, pif, agt Stephen C Spaulding and others,
defta.

N pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of fore-
closure and sale rendered in the above action
the 6th day of June, 1893, the undersigned, a
deue specially appointed by said court for such pur-
pose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder,
the front door of the Rock County Bank, in Janesville,
Wisconsin, at 10 o'clock, on

THU 10th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1893,
at 10 o'clock P. M., all that parcel of real estate par-
tially described as follows, to wit: A certain lot and
part of a block of land, situated in the north-west
north side of a parcel of land bounded as follows:-
beginning at a point in the north-west fractional quar-
ter of section thirty (30), in township three (3) north,
range thirteen (13) east, in Rock county, Wisconsin,

[illegible]

N pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above action on the 6th day of June, 1933, the undersigned, a referee specially appointed by said court for such purpose, will sell to the highest bidder, at the public sale of the Rock City Bank, in Jacksonville, in said county, on

THE 16th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1933,

2 o'clock 'P. M., all that parcel of real estate particularly described as follows: all that part of the north-east fractional quarter of section thirty (30), in township three (3) north, of range thirteen (13) east, in section four (4) north, of range thirteen (13) east, in T. 3 N., R. 13 E., S. 4 E., of the 1st P. M., containing at or about one acre and thirty four (34) acres, more or less, situate at a point in the center of the Jacksonville and Miami road (so called) north 26° 30' west four chains and thirty four (34) links from the section line on the north side of said section, thence east parallel with section line on the north side of said section 30' fifteen (15) chains and fifty (50) links to the section line, thence south

North and south quarter section line of said section were changed and sixty-three links, thence west and north to the corner of the corner of the side of said section twenty-three and seventeen links to the line of said road, thence north 269° 30' east along the line of said road eight chains and fifty links to the line of said section, thence north 10° 30' east along the corner thereof a strip of land 2 rods wide on the east and south sides of a highway. - Dated June 6th, 1861. W. A. LAWRENCE, Clerk.

Refered, ac.

CHIEF CLERK FOR ROCK COUNTY.

MILLIAM GIBBS, plf, agst Nelson L. Rouse and
- Rouse his wife, Henry F. Rouse and - Rouse his wife, Ward O. Spaulding and David Nuggie, df's.

State of Wisconsin, to each of the above defendants.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which is filed with me, the clerk of said court, on the 10th day of March, 1863, and of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at the office in Janesville in said county, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of said service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the subscriber will be at liberty to send orders for a writ directed to the complainant.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE AND CORRECT STATEMENT OF THE CONTENTS OF THE PETITION.
 [SIGNED] H. K. WHITTON, PLA'NTIFF.

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